

NEWS OF THE WORLD.

DOMESTIC.

Chicago has adopted standard time. Placer gold has been found in Northern Montana.

Pitcher Blair of the Chicago Club died last night.

William Lee killed Thomas Thornton at West Wheeling.

Annie Pitney has recovered from her sudden attack of illness.

A splendid ice crop is making in the Mohawk River, New York.

The electric light plant at Freeport, Ill., turned out. Loss, \$25,000.

The continued cold weather in Montana is causing great loss of cattle.

The explosion of a boiler in an Omaha packing-house killed three men.

Tramps stole the coins from a church corner-stone at Hackensack, N. J.

Schooner Laborer, from Halifax, January 8, for the West Indies, has been given up for lost.

The Baltimore schooner Mary L. Allen is ashore just west of Ceraoke inlet, N. C., with a crew of 10.

In a runaway accident at Waverly, N. J., Mrs. Mary E. Tyler was killed and three others wounded.

William Crook tried to dry out a damp stick of dynamite in the stove. He and his wife and child will not recover.

Henry Lebo, who killed his wife at Reading, Pa., committed suicide. His father dropped dead of heart disease.

A block of frame dwellings burned at Wilkes-Barre, Pa. Rev. E. Morris was injured in rescuing his little daughter from the flames.

The revenue cutter Dale celebrated the 22d by rescuing the crew of the British schooner Glen, wrecked on Duck Island, Me., in the teeth of a terrific gale.

Advices from the Wood River country state that cattle and horses are dying in large numbers, and that many hands will be wiped out entirely unless a thaw comes.

Bishop Wigger of the New Jersey diocese has directed the reading of a letter commending parents, under pain of excommunication, to send their children to the Catholic parochial school.

FOREIGN.

The Owen Sound, Ont., gas works exploded, killing John Nelson.

Tennyson's malady has assumed the form of a severe bronchial catarrh.

Otto of Bavaria is bedridden and in the last stages of general paralysis.

Mr. Gladstone, who is suffering from an attack of catarrh, is much better.

Six of the crew of the British ship Sovereign, sunk in a collision, are missing.

The Hinchey Company's molasses storehouses at Cardenas have been burned at Havana.

General Caster will be tried by a court-martial for attacking M. De Freycinet in a speech.

Senator Macdonald has introduced a bill in the Canadian Senate to make Gaelic an official language.

Election returns from Honolulu indicate that the reform party will have a small majority in the next Legislature.

The Cabinet Council at Elise has decided to postpone for the present the release of the Duke of Orleans.

The sentence of the Duke of Orleans to two years' imprisonment has been set aside, and he will merely be banished.

A bill has been introduced in the Ontario Legislature extending to the Jews the privileges of other religious organizations.

A complimentary banquet was given Charles Hall, M. P., in London. He represented England at the Maritime Conference.

Mr. Lincoln's son at London is somewhat weaker. Many sympathetic inquiries have been made, including one from the Prince of Wales.

The young Czechs will appeal to the court against the seizure of the *Narodni Listy* which contained the manifesto of the young Czechs.

The Porte of Constantinople has abolished the duty of 2 per cent. levied upon goods hawked by travelers in the interior of the country.

Van Boven, Domela and Mewenhaus, members of the Socialist party in Holland, have been arrested in a hotel at which they were stopping.

The Congo Free State has empowered the Brussels Anti-Slavery Society to send an expedition to Africa to aid in suppressing the slave trade.

The Universal Inquisition of Rome has ordered an abridgment of the Lenten abstinence throughout Europe, on account of the ravages of the influenza.

In the Ontario Legislature a bill has been introduced extending to the Jews in the province all the privileges and rights enjoyed by other religious organizations.

The official papers in Serbia accuse Ferdinand of Bulgaria and M. Stambouloff, his prime minister, of inventing the Panizza plot in order to create antipathy to Russia.

Intelligence from Mozambique reports that the Makololo was invited by the agents of the East African Lakes Company. The latter have been arrested and peace restored.

LOCAL.

Willie Goddard, who ran away, has been brought home by Columbia Division, No. 3, Uniformed Rank, Knights of Pythias, has been a big success financially the past week.

The Pan-American Congress recommended the adoption of the treaties of Montevideo which refer to civil and commercial law, and law on legal procedure.

Peter Jackson, the colored pugilist, made his last appearance at Kerman's last night, when he knocked out an awkward negro named Jack Brown in the second round.

The National Rifles gave one of their pleasant informal hops last night. In spite of the long parade in the afternoon, the red coats turned in for force and entered heartily into the pleasure of the occasion.

Louis Barnes and Thomas Glosow, two negro boys, were arrested last night by Officers Boardman and Kendall for stealing a clock and a pair of trousers from the residence of Mrs. Sarah Murray, No. 1112 K street northwest.

The streets in the northeastern part of the city are found to be in a very bad shape and filled with holes, ridges and debris. A petition has been presented to Congress by property-owners asking that an appropriation be made for necessary improvements.

It was developed in a case in Police Court yesterday that the shocking practice of training young girls to a life of vice was being carried on to some extent in Washington. Three girls below 18 years of age made shocking revelations as to the manner of their lives.

BISMARCK IS SET BACK.

Surprising Gains Made by the Socialists in Germany.

SOME EXCITING TIMES EXPECTED.

Heterogeneous Opposition to the Government in the Reichstag.

Defeat at Hamburg of the Chancellor's Best Friend—Vrischow, the Great Socialist, Shocked Under by a Journalist, Bookbinder.

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BERLIN, Feb. 22.—Official influence and the bureaucratic system are pulling together to delay the official returns of the election and to attenuate the importance of the successes of the Socialists at the polls. Last night an independent and entirely reliable authority gave figures showing that the Socialists had actually elected twenty members and had a good prospect to capture thirty more seats on the second ballots.

The semi-official press records to-day the election of sixteen Socialists; other papers say that nineteen Socialists are elected. Slight divergences such as this in the result will not alter the leading and dominant fact that the Cartel combination is destroyed.

The composition of the Reichstag will involve almost revolutionary modifications. The most sanguine of the Cartellists do not expect that the second ballots will make such a change in the result as will seriously modify their defeat. The supreme question is, how far will the Socialists' success ultimately go?

Thursday their total record of votes reached nearly one million and a half, against a record of 774,128 in the election of 1887. No combination of their opponents seems likely to head them off on the second ballot, and thus we have before us the prospect of seeing thirty-five to forty Socialists seated in the Reichstag. This party held eleven seats in the last Reichstag.

Growth of the Movement.

Another result suggestive of the growth of the popular movement is the reappearance of the "Volks Partei," or Democrats so called. In the Reichstag of 1884 this party held eleven seats. It vanished completely in the election of 1887, for, as it stood in the border land, between the German Liberals and the Socialists, its efforts became absorbed respectively in these.

It has now captured three seats and has a fair prospect of gaining eight on the second ballot.

The position of the German Liberals is doubtful, though Herr Eugene Richter predicts they will have fifty seats. They now have thirty-five. As this party in German politics the one that might properly be called the Liberal party, using that word without qualification, and as it is ordinarily used in the discrimination of parties, this increase is to be hoped for. Formerly, however, the strength of this party was much greater.

The chief sufferer, however, now and prospectively, is the National Liberal party. The party of Benningsson and Miquel, and the backbone of the Cartel combination, it is doomed to reappear in the Reichstag with the certain loss of thirty seats. In the last Reichstag it had ninety-three seats.

Strength of the Opposition.

Taking the whole result together the prospect is that the opposition will have 224 in the house against 173 for the Government groups. This opposition will be made up as follows: Centrists, 12; German Liberals, 10; German Liberals, or Liberals, properly speaking, 45; Socialists, 37; Volks party, or Democrats, 7; Poles, 11; Alsatiens, 12; Guelphs and Danes together, 12. This is a very heterogeneous opposition, held together by no devotion to a common purpose, but only by the negative of objection, yet it is bound to give the government some lively times and to play a momentous part in the history of Europe.

Some incidents of the contest are so strikingly notable that they are likely to figure in any historical record of the caprices of election. One of these is the defeat of Professor Virchow, the famous and popular man of science, and a distinguished Liberal. He was defeated by Janiszewski, a journeyman bookbinder, and a Pole, a very old man, and extremely poor, who speaks broken German, and yet the Second District of Berlin put him at the top of the poll because he has been the victim of repeated persecutions. Herr Weermann, Prince Bismarck's friend, a great Hamburg shipowner and the candidate of the National Liberals, was defeated by Dietz, the Socialist. This extended the Socialists themselves. Hamburg is now entirely in their hands.

The opposition press comments freely upon the fact that, after twelve years of the operation of the law for the suppression of the Socialists, the great popular centres of the country have become hotbeds of socialism. It is argued that, since the law expires in September next, the Government must abandon the attempt to repress this movement by legislation, or dissolve the Reichstag and appeal to the nation on this special issue.

Opinions of the Press.

The *Vossische Zeitung* attributes the defeat of the Cartel, or Government combination to the increased burden of taxation upon the poor people, combined with the recent imperial rescripts.

The *Germania* holds that the condemnation of the government is irreversible, and that a dissolution and the election of a new Reichstag would only confirm the result. It says that, with the Socialist vote far beyond a million, the Emperor would separate himself forever from the Opportunists, and create a body of serious social legislation.

The *Kreuz Zeitung* traces the defeat to the abandonment of religious ideas as the basis of party union, and urges

the parties concerned for the maintenance of the existing order of things to combine for joint action on the second ballots.

The *Post* and the *National Zeitung* also urge union, while the *North German Gazette* declines to discuss the results until they are complete.

The press generally, in so far as it might give any reflection of official feeling, reflects from the attempt, the Progressives papers, except to their predictions that Prince Bismarck will immediately resign the presidency of the Prussian Ministry, and that he will be succeeded by Herr Boetticher.

Official Opinion.

Official opinion on this subject favors the view that Bismarck's position has been strengthened by the result of the election.

The Emperor was confident that the rescripts would check the unsuccessful progress of the Socialists, and he is consequently enraged at the discovery that this was all illusion. The officials of the Chancellery quote Bismarck's saying that "The rescripts would assist the Socialist candidates and could not weaken them."

It is thought likely, therefore, that the Emperor will return to the guidance of Prince Bismarck. This attributes to him capacity to take a broad-minded view. It is very difficult for a small-minded man to admit in the face of the world that he has made a great mistake.

At 9:45 to-night there are some additional particulars known of the election, giving the result in 518 districts, and including 116 districts where there was no election. In the 293 districts for which we thus have definite results they are as follows: Conservatives, 42; Imperialists, 13; National Liberals, 14; Centrists, 76; German Liberals, 14; Socialists, 17; Poles, 10; Independents, 1; Alsatiens, 12; Volks party (Democrats), 3; Danes, 1.

The secondary ballots in the above 116 districts will be contested by Conservatives, 20; Imperialists, 19; National Liberals, 61; Centrists, 16; German Liberals, 32; Socialists, 47; Guelphs, 2; Poles, 4; Volks party, 6; anti-Semites, 2. The German Liberals claim that their returns show that they have to contest in supplementary elections sixty-two seats. As forty-six of these are against the Cartellists and fourteen against the Socialists, they are confident that their party will have in the next Reichstag sixty-five to seventy votes as against the last.

Richter's Journal, referring to the proposal that all parties shall coalesce against the Socialists, warns the Progressives against false sympathy with the Cartel party and says:

"Though the Cartel majority destroyed the possibility of a majority favoring an increase of duty on articles for consumption, yet the prolongation of the Socialist law is not excluded from the political combinations."

At Midnight.

BERLIN, Feb. 22.—The last election returns are as follows: Conservatives, 44; Imperialists, 12; Centrists, 88; German Liberals, 16; Socialists, 17; Poles, 13; Independents, 1; Alsatiens, 12; Democrats, 3; Danes, 1; with 137 second ballots necessary.

EUROPEAN LABOR CONFERENCE.

If the Emperor has his Way Trades Unions Will be Formed.

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BERLIN, Feb. 22.—According to a report in the *Nachrichten*, the early assembling of the labor conference is assumed. This report says that Great Britain, France, Italy, Switzerland, Belgium, Holland, Austria-Hungary, Sweden and Norway have consented to send delegates, while Russia has declined upon the ground that her industries are confined to the products of agriculture and forestry, and the United States has declined on the ground of the very great differences between the condition of workmen in Europe and their condition in America.

The totally unreliable. Of the governments mentioned, France, England and Switzerland have asked for a definite programme involving the scope of the inquiry. None of the others have done more than to formally acknowledge the reception of the proposals.

The Emperor is personally engaged in drafting the programme, which is to be submitted to the Court of State on the 26th. It is already determined that the conference will not touch the subject of the eight-hour agitation. Seven suggestions received from the Marquis of Salisbury indicate that it is the intention of the British Government to send delegates, provided the votes of the conference shall not be understood as binding the governments to anything and that the proceedings are merely deliberative. The Emperor insists that one feature of the programme shall be the establishment of trades unions under official control. This would, of course, be impossible in England, and it is doubtful whether the workmen of the continent will consent to be brigaded under State officials.

Fatal Runaway Accident.

A little before 2 o'clock yesterday afternoon Mrs. Ann Hessler's horse took flight at an electric car and ran away down Sixth street. Mrs. Hessler, an old lady who used to sell at the O Street Market the products of her crippled husband's truck garden out on the Brentwood road, was in the wagon when the horse ran away and clung to the reins till the corner of Sixth and K streets was reached, when the horse fell and she was thrown out, striking her head against the curbstone in such a manner as to crush her skull and kill her instantly.

He Dumped the Officer.

Kenny Green, the colored driver of a two-wheeled cart, was dashing down the Avenue with his last night at an unduly speed and Policeman Kanchar called him to stop. Green did not, and the policeman ran after him and jumped into the back of the cart. Green saw his peril and, climbing on the horse's back he tossed the catch that held the box of the cart in place and dumped the officer into the street. But the policeman succeeded in catching Green and locked him up in the Twelfth Street Station-house.

OUTRAGES IN RUSSIA.

Exiles in London Receive Additional Reports From Kara.

HUNGER INSPIRED THE REVOLT.

Political Prisoners Attempt to Starve Themselves to Death.

Madame Sigida Appealed to the Director of the Prison, and Jailed Her Fatal Flagging by Slipping Her Face—Secret Information.

LONDON, Feb. 22.—The details of the outrage in the political prison at Kara reached the Russian exiles in London to-day from friends who are located a short distance from the scene of the horrors. They are brief, but conclusive, confirming fully a report of the affair received here from an official in St. Petersburg who is in sympathy with the cause of the people. According to the details received to-day it appears that the trouble at the Kara prison originated in a "hunger strike" in August, when the women political prisoners tried to starve themselves to death to escape the brutalities of their jailers.

All the women imprisoned there abstained from food for fourteen days. The jailers did not believe that they would be able to keep up the struggle. At first they jeered at the women, then tempted them with food, and then, finding this of no avail, threatened them. When several of the women were at the point of death from their voluntary abstinence from food their prison officials resorted to artificial means to compel them to take nourishment.

She Called Him a Villain.

The methods adopted, however, were violent and licentious, and the women were compelled to abandon their strike. Abominable outrages followed, and were of daily and hourly occurrence. This state of affairs led Madame Sigida, whose death by flagging has already been announced, to ask for an interview with the director of the prison in hope of securing an amelioration of the condition of the prisoners. Her request was granted, but when she was taken before him she found him abusive. It is said that in her exasperation at his abuse she called him a villain and slapped his face.

It is not positively known, however, what took place during the interview, but whatever it did happen Madame Sigida did not return to her companions. She was taken from the director's office and conveyed to the prison in which common offenders are confined. Three of her companions from among the political prisoners were permitted to join her. The advice received to-day state that these were Mary Kolesky, wife of Professor Kolesky of Kiev; Madam Smiritsky and Maria Koljny. The last two ladies were from Odessa.

Threatening to Commit Suicide.

Two months elapsed after these events before the Adjutant Baron Koff, Governor-General of the province of the Amour, instructed the director of prisons that the secret edict of March, 1888, which ordered that political prisoners should be treated by prison officials in precisely the same manner as criminals condemned for common-law offences, would be enforced, and ordered the directors to notify the political prisoners of both sexes that they would be liable to corporate punishment if they violated certain of the prison regulations.

The male prisoners, foreseeing immediate danger, held a consultation and sent to the director of the prison a petition that he would telegraph to the Minister of the Interior at St. Petersburg requesting him to suspend the application of the edict. The director refused to pay any attention to their petition, and thereupon the men warned him that the first flogging of a political prisoner would be the signal for the others to commit suicide together.

One Hundred Lashes.

Three days afterward the lieutenant-general, Baron Koff, sent a special order that Madame Sigida be punished according to the regulations, and the order was executed to the fullest extent. Madame Sigida was stripped, and received one hundred lashes. She was carried off bleeding and in an unconscious condition, and her death ensued from a rupture of the heart.

Her three companions committed suicide within an hour of the time of hearing of Madame Sigida's death. The corpses of the four women were buried at the same time in the court-yard of the common offenders' prison. For weeks a cordon of vigilants was so closely maintained around the prison that nothing was known of what was happening within.

Since the secret channel of information has been reopened it has been learned that the men carried out their threat of suicide. They met together and thirty of them shared what poison they could obtain and then went to their cells to die. The quantity of poison which had been smuggled into the prison was not sufficient to kill quickly, but in the course of the evening two of those who had shared it—Bobokov and Koljny—died. Their convulsions, and the dead silence which reigned in the other cells, roused the attention of the guards, and they immediately summoned physicians, who administered emetics to the survivors and endeavored by every means to counteract the effects of the poison.

BIG RAILROAD CONSOLIDATION.

Report that the Pennsylvania and Pan-Handle Will Unite.

PITTSBURGH, Feb. 22.—A story is published here to-day in effect that the Pennsylvania Railroad Company has planned to consolidate the lines of the Pan-Handle system west of Pittsburg and to form a new company to be known as the Pittsburgh, Cincinnati, Chicago and St. Louis Railroad, which will issue \$75,000,000 of common stock.

\$500,000,000 preferred stock, and 375,000,000 of bonds.

The roads to be merged are the Pittsburgh, Cincinnati and St. Louis, the Chicago, St. Louis and Pittsburg, the Jefferson, Madison and Indianapolis, the Cincinnati, Richmond and Chicago, comprising about 1,031 miles. Stock and bonds of the new company will be issued in exchange for stock and bonds of the merged roads.

The town of Stenleville, which owns 1,200 shares of the stock of the Pittsburgh, Cincinnati and St. Louis, objects to the deal, but as the Pennsylvania Railroad owns five-sixths of the stock the town is helpless. An effort was made by a reporter to see General Manager MacCrear of the Pan-Handle, but he is in the East, presumably on business connected with the deal.

General Superintendent Pitcairn and Assistant Passenger Agent Van Duzen of the Pennsylvania Railroad said they knew nothing of the proposed change.

JOHN JACOB ASTOR'S DEATH.

His Son Succeeded to His Estate Estimated at \$500,000,000.

John Jacob Astor, leader of the well-known family of that name and grandson of John Jacob Astor, founder of the family in America, died at his home on Fifth avenue, New York, to-day. He had been ill of the lungs and feeling comparatively well until the day before his death. He had just finished his lunch and was sitting in his reading room when he suddenly fell back upon his lounge, where he was reclining, and became unconscious. The family physician, who was immediately summoned, pronounced the cause of the attack heart disease.

The patient survived consciousness later, but subsequently had renewed attacks, and realized that death was near. There were at his bedside at the time of his death his only son, William Waldorf Astor, and Miss Zella Gibbons, the sister-in-law of the dying man. The funeral will occur at 10 o'clock on Tuesday morning from Trinity Chapel.

Bishop Potter, Dr. Morgan Dix and Dr. C. E. Swope will officiate. Thus passes away perhaps the richest man in America, and certainly the head of the richest family in America. His landed estates are estimated at \$500,000,000 to \$800,000,000.

Among the beneficiaries of Mr. Astor and his wife have been variously cited to the Newsboys' Lodging House and the Children's Aid Society, \$40,000 to send street waifs to the country and \$200,000 to the Skin and Cancer Hospital. His father, who died in 1875, left him a two-thirds interest in an estate that was estimated at \$500,000,000.

Astor went to the front and served with credit as an aide-de-camp to General McClellan. He is succeeded in this vast estate by his only son, William Waldorf Astor, who was Minister to Italy some years ago.

UNIVERSITY CLUB.

Steps Taken to Organize the College Graduates in Washington.

The project of a University Club for Washington, D. C., has been formally organized exclusively to college-educated men, which has been so often discussed during recent years, was revived last evening under exceptionally favorable circumstances at a meeting held at the house of Professor William D. Cabell, twenty-two colleges and universities were represented by over fifty graduates, and steps were taken looking to the organization of a club in the near future.

John H. Voorhees, the president of the Princeton Alumni Association, was made chairman, and the chair made an address pointing out the advantages of the proposed club. Professor Cabell, who acted as secretary, also made a strong plea for the club. A roll-call of those present showed the following gentlemen from the institutions named:

Columbia University—Professor E. T. Frisvold, A. P. Montague, Dr. H. C. Fox, W. H. Matthews.

Howard University—William G. Webster, E. W. Spaulding.

Yale College—Professor William T. Harris, the Commissioner of Education.

Princeton—John A. Halstead, H. C. Stewart, J. L. Dodge, J. H. Gulick, J. H. Voorhees, Victor Kaufmann.

Harvard—John A. Ormond Wilson.

University of Michigan—R. S. Woodward.

University of Virginia—Leigh Robinson.

W. W. Garrett, B. Lewis Blackford, L. M. Blackford, J. E. Ellis, J. A. Blackford, Dr. W. H. Wilmer, E. J. Rennie, Dr. P. S. Roper, Professor William D. Cabell, P. H. C. Cabell, Cornell University—Percy E. Clarke, A. W. Corbin, Albert Jones, D. H. Becker, W. A. Russell.

Union College—Dr. Weston Flint, Dr. Sheldon Jackson.

Auburn College—L. S. Fellows.

Williams College—Dr. Frank Abbott.

Northwestern University—E. A. Springer.

Lehigh University—R. H. Phillips.

Central Illinois College—H. Garvin.

Johns Hopkins University—James Page.

Dartmouth University—L. A. Klemm.

Roosevelt College—L. E. Renick.

Ohio Wesleyan College—W. Beattie, G. M. L. Stearns.

Georgetown University—G. W. Mayo, Dr. H. W. Turpin.

Medical College of Ohio—Dr. George W. Wadley.

University of Louisville—Union M. Young.

Speeches in favor of the proposed club were made by Commissioner Harris, Mr. Wilson and others, and a committee consisting of graduates from each institution represented, was appointed to prepare a plan of organization. This committee, which also included Messrs. Harris, Cabell, Wilson and Flint, was appointed to draft a constitution and by-laws and to report at a meeting of the club committee, to be held next Saturday evening at the house of Dr. Flint, 1101 K street.

In the meantime all college men who may desire to join the club are requested to send their names, colleges and addresses to Dr. Flint or any one of the committee.

There was much enthusiasm shown over the idea of having a University Club, and it was said that Washington, having more college students than any other city in the country in proportion to population, could well afford to support one.

SPORTING BRIEVITIES.

Jacob Schaefer beat Frank C. Ives in the fourth game of the billiard tournament at New York City. Score, 10 to 9.

Harvard has resigned from the Inter-college Lacrosse Association and Johns Hopkins admitted. The championship for 1889 was awarded to Princeton.

At St. Augustine, Fla., the baseball season yesterday was Chicago 7, Philadelphia 3.

St. AUGUSTINE, Fla., Feb. 22.—John M. Ward arrived from Havana to-day. He could not make satisfactory arrangements, and the Brotherhood will not play in Cuba this season.

Connoisseurs

have long since regarded the fine Claret of J. Calvet & Co. as the "best" for table wine. For sale by the Schoemaker Company, and other leading dealers.

MR. DEPEW'S GRIM CARD.

He Receives a Ku-Klux Invitation From the Chicago Gang.

AMONG THE WORLD'S FAIR FIGHTERS.

Representative Morse Captured by the New York Delegation.

What Was Done and Said at the Several Headquarters Last Night—Cheerful Confidence on Every Side—Opinions of the Principal Workers.

When the curtain rung up on the World's Fair drama to-morrow it will be to begin the third and last act. Yet the mystery has not deepened, for the denouement is still a mystery.

Will it be New York, Chicago, St. Louis or Washington if that is the question.

When the flag on the dome on the Capitol went down at 6 o'clock on Friday evening the debate on the World's Fair ended, the last speech had been made. This final word was spoken by Representative Parquhar of Buffalo, who had just five minutes in which to address the final argument to the House in the historic debate. Right well did he use his time in favor of New York City, condensing in those few minutes of vigorous speech the pith of all that would be said in favor of the metropolis of the New World.

There was no question but that Chicago was slated and New York discouraged at the closing of the debate. The latter had perceptibly lost ground, losing no fewer than ten votes, and her loss had been Chicago's gain. St. Louis and Washington had apparently neither lost nor gained, either absolutely or comparatively. The changes in the situation had been from New York to Chicago, the latter gaining ten at the boomer's expense. The claims of the various cities last night were about as follows: Chicago, 115; New York, 80; St. Louis, 55; Washington, 35; doubtful and opposed to any fair at all, 35.</